EXHIBIT 1

In the Matter Of:

SCOTT TURNAGE Vs. BILL OLDHAM 2:16-cv-2907

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TAPED PROCEEDINGS November 14, 2018



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110 1 don't have to do it now, but identify the number 2 of jackets you want photocopied and produced. 3 If you want to consult with -- it looks 4 likes there are some people standing up there. 5 MR. TIMMONS: Going down the 6 statistical analysis road, none of us are 7 statisticians, but my only suggestion, if we're 8 going to use that proof to certify the case --9 THE COURT: I'll let you finish, but I 10 think we're completing two issues here. 11 just discovery to find out who is in the class. 12 So your comment earlier, Mr. Timmons, about having an expert look at this might have 13 some value later on in extrapolating from this 14 15 data how broad the class is. 16 Yes, Your Honor. MR. TIMMONS: 17 THE COURT: Whereas what I was looking 18 at -- the angle I was looking at it from was one of what is the most cost efficient way of 19 20 getting discovery to even identify these 21 individuals. It is almost like two different 22 issues in my mind. 23 MR. TIMMONS: I think we're sort on the 24 same page. My only comment was going to be if 25 we could consult with an expert, because I want

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111 to make sure the sampling we get is statistically significant. If we get enough, whatever that number is, and I don't know, maybe 1,000, maybe 2,000, but if we get it, we might be able to use that for various purposes and we won't have to get any more. If we've got an expert statistician that analyzed it and establishes that we've got more than forty people to satisfy the subclass, we might use that person as an expert and move to certification. My only comment is I would like the ability to consult with someone who knows something about statistics before we tell the judge we need 500 jackets or need 1,000. THE COURT: You understand what I'm saying about there being two separate issues? MR. TIMMONS: I think it is. THE COURT: At some point there may be an argument of we haven't got all the jackets. We know there are 10,000 individuals. pulled 500, and from that, 400 fall within the class, and then we can extrapolate from that some type of value about how many other class members there may be and that may lead to further argument later on, but for purposes of

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my discussion today what I was getting at is simply how many do you need to -- sort of intuitively think you need so that you can get a number and you can start the process of getting information.

I certainly don't want to redo the process if it would -- if the plaintiffs later on get an expert and there is an argument that, well, the method of hand-picking individuals caused into question the randomness of that selection and his later testimony about how significant that information is.

MR. TIMMONS: I really should have said that earlier. I don't know why -- it was in my mind. There is a problem with a statistical analysis of the types of documents selected and the way Mr. Craddock discussed. They are not randomly selected. They can't generate a statistically-valid figure.

I'm not a statistician. I don't claim to be one. I did spend five or six years of political consulting, and I used to do a lot of polling work. I have some idea of how to select a random sample.

Us going through this list and us going

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1 we want that one, that one and that one, that's 2 not it. That it would invalidate the data set. 3 We need two different mechanisms for selecting 4 files. One is a random statistically-5 significant sample. We'll stick with my 6 co-counsel on the statement we'd like to ask the 7 statistician what that number is. 8 If for some reason we can't agree with 9 the definition of "statistically significant," 10 we can always present that narrow issue to the 11 court in writing with affidavits from our 12 respective experts. 13 The other thing is that there are 14 obviously jackets that are going to be 15 red-flagged. For example, that third one down 16 where the bond-set date and the bond-post date are seven days -- or the bond-set date and the 17 18 Odyssey bond-set date are seven days apart in 19 the reverse of what they ought to be.

So we need the ability to ask for certain jackets like they suggested, but we also need a statistically-significant random sampling

we probably want to be able to see that.

obviously gross error in the data.

need to look at that jacket because of this

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114 so that we can have a statistician determine That's probably the easiest way to class sizes. figure out what the class size in a case like this is. THE COURT: I know that wasn't the purpose of the motion, but to avoid duplication of effort there, it sounds like it is something you would want to consider and consult with someone before both sides start putting more money into this discovery process and having to re-pull jackets six months from now. Okay. So let's do this: I think what we should do is continue the hearing. Everyone is in town, correct? No one is from out of town? MR. TIMMONS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And maybe we can reconvene in a couple weeks to give you an opportunity to talk to your experts and get additional information, and then we can discuss further how to approach the pulling of these jackets. Do we want to go ahead and MR. WATSON: pick a date for the hearing date, Your Honor? We have the holidays coming up. It is going to